

GOVERNMENT OF GIBRALTAR



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT
1973

Price 25p




22501399206

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1973

W	DATE
Armp	
WAZZ	
.EGS	
G44	
1973	

LIST OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No</u>
Senior Staff List...	2
Introduction	3
Geography and Climatological Report...	4
Vital Statistics	7
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	14
Animal Control	20
Maternity Service	21
Child Welfare Service	22
School Health Service	24
Port Health Work	26
Care of the Blind...	27
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector	29
Disinfection and Disinfestation	31
Mosquito Control	31
Rodent Control	33
Food and Drugs Control	34
Report of the Pathologist-Analyst	38
Medical and Hospital Report	44
Staff	45
Legislation	46
Financial	46
District Medical Service	47
Hospitals	47



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b31407882>

SENIOR STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1973

Acting Director of Medical and Health Services	: Surgeon Captain E H Murchison OBE QHS RN (Ret.) MB BCh
Pathologist/Analyst	: E A Imossi, MRCS FRC Path
Medical Officers	: D J Toomey, MB BS FRCS(Edin)FRCS (Glas). : J A Cochrane, OBE MRCS (Eng.)LRCP(Lond.), DA : C Suarez MRCS(Eng.), LRCP (Lond), DO (Eng.), DTM & H (Eng). : A H Kassam, LRCP LRFPS MRCP (Glas). : K Sweetman : R Miller : A Soler
Medical Officer & Forensic Pathologist to the Government	: J C Cassaglia, LRCP (Edin.) LRCS (Edin), LRFPS (Glas.).
Medical Specialist	: J J Giralaldi, OBE MD (Brist.), FRCP (Edin.).
Dental Surgeon	: J J Cochrane, LDS RCS (Eng.)
Superintendent, Psychiatric Unit	: C M Montegriffo MB BS (Lond.).
Assistant Port Medical Officer	: D A Isola, MB BCh BAO (Dublin) LAH (Ireland).
Administrator	: M Cavilla
Chief Public Health Inspector & Superintendent of Markets	: J J Tipping, FRSH ARIPHH
Senior Public Health Inspectors	: J M Reyes, FRSH ARIPHH : C Power, Cert. FRSH : A Almeda, Dip. RSH Dip. RIPHH
Chief Medical Laboratory Technician & Deputy Analyst	: J L Bruzon LRIC AIMLT
Chief Pharmacist	: E W R Parks, MPS
Matron	: Miss E M Johnson, MBE SRN
Principal Tutor	: R Durell, SRN RNT
Assistant Matron	: Miss J T Moncur SRN SCM
Administrative Assistant	: G Posso
Chief Clerks	: A Pons : I Chellaram

INTRODUCTION

The total number of registered live births was 536, giving a birth rate of 17.91, which is slightly lower than last year. The number of illegitimate births rose to 1.49 per cent of all births.

The death rate of 8.15 is slightly lower than last year's figure. Coronary heart disease was yet again the highest single cause of death. It is not surprising when one considers the amount of food consumed locally as well as the ever-increasing number of cars and consequent lack of exercise.

The number of people dying from malignancy was the same as last year. Almost a quarter of these were due to cancer of the lung. This is a real tragedy as the majority of these deaths are preventable by not smoking.

We have had no maternal deaths for the 12th year.

Deaths of infants under one year was fourteen, giving an infant mortality rate of 26.12. The Perinatal mortality rate of 25.69 was higher than last year's figure.

All our vital statistics compare very favourably with the figures for the rest of Europe, indicating that our general standard of health is high.

It is very gratifying to note that the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.14 per thousand of population, which is the lowest ever recorded. Our vigilance over this old scourge of humanity must not relax and routine chest x-raying of all immigrant workers is continuing. All school children are being Heaf tested yearly and those who are positive are followed up.

A Group Practice Medical Scheme, introduced in July 1973 enables registered persons and their dependants to obtain medical treatment in Government surgeries, or in their homes if they are unable to attend the surgeries. Persons who were already included in the District Medical Scheme obtain treatment free of charge under this Scheme.

In September 1973 the Director, Dr A D Bacarese Hamilton, resigned his post in order to take up an appointment in the United Kingdom. Steps have already been taken to recruit a replacement, and, in the meantime, the Deputy Director, Surgeon Captain E H Murchison, has assumed responsibility for the running of the Department.

Dr R M Shaw, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security, visited Gibraltar towards the end of 1972 at the invitation of the Gibraltar Government, 'to investigate the medical and health services provided by the Government with a view to advising on the staffing of the Department bearing in mind the ultimate aim of a comprehensive Medical service'. Dr Shaw's report which was received early in 1973, included recommendations outlining a structure designed to form the overall pattern for the long-term development of the Central Administration of the Medical & Health Department, Hospital Services and General Medical Services. Part of his report dealt also with matters of immediate concern. The recommendations made by Dr Shaw were accepted by the Government.

Work on the construction of the extension to the Mackintosh Wing at St Bernard's Hospital which will accommodate an Isolation Unit and the Public Health & Clinical Pathology Laboratories, was completed in 1973. It is hoped to open both departments early in 1974.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATOLOGICAL REPORT

(i) GEOGRAPHY

Gibraltar is situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 09'N$ and longitude $5^{\circ} 21'W$ and stands out, steeply and proudly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the West lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the South is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from North to South for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide and has a total area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the North escarpment and then sloping gradually to the South for about 1 mile, to terminate at the Southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the Eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the Western slopes is uninhabited.

(ii) CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1973

The following weather details have been kindly supplied by Mr S C Mason, Principal Meteorological Officer, Gibraltar -

RAINFALL

The yearly total rainfall was only 51% of the long term average. Every month was drier than average except May and December; there was no rain at all in September, only a trace of rain was recorded in April, while in October there was only one tenth of the average. May was relatively wet with almost double the normal rainfall.

TEMPERATURE

The mean temperature for the year was exactly the long term average $17.8^{\circ}C$ ($64.0^{\circ}F$). The highest maximum recorded in June, $33.4^{\circ}C$ ($92.1^{\circ}F$) was the highest June temperature in the period 1930 to 1973. It can be stated that 1973 was a dry year with normal temperatures, with less sunshine than usual although the latter is biased by a remarkably dull November and a large deficit in March.

SUNSHINE

The total sunshine measured amounted to 2715.6 hours, which is 137.4 hours less than the long term yearly average. A cloudy November with only about half of the average sunshine for that month contributed 75.9 hours to the deficit, while March, July and August were also on the low side with 49.2, 26.1 and 18.0 hours less than the monthly averages respectively. February, September and December had above average sunshine.

WINDS

It was a windy year with mean winds above average every month except October and December which were a little below average. February, March and April were particularly windy, when gales occurred on one day in each month.

Easterly winds were predominant in March, April, June, July, August, October and November and markedly so in August and November. Winds from the west were more frequent in the other months more especially in January, September and December.

THUNDER

Thunderstorms occurred on 13 days in the year which is less frequent than might be expected on the basis of the long term average frequency of 16 days per year. The majority were reported in December on 7 days.

FOG

It was foggy on 19 days, 16 of which occurred in July (7), August (5) and September (4). The long term average is 11 days per year.

STATION, NORTH FRONT, GIBRALTAR

Lat. 36°09N. Long. 05°21'W

Barometric Height 25 ft above mean sea level

Rain gauge 10 ft above
mean sea level

1973 MONTH	AIR TEMPERATURES				RELATIVE HUMIDITY				RAINFALL		SUNSHINE
	Maximum		Minimum		Highest of the six hourly periods		Lowest of the six hourly periods		Total (mm)	Maximum in 24 hours (mm)	
	°F	°C	°F	°C	0300 1500	0900 2100	0300 1500	0900 2100			
January	60.3	15.7	50.2	10.1	83		71		52.5	17.9	5.01
February	60.4	15.8	50.2	10.1	76		62		17.1	4.5	6.35
March	61.9	16.6	52.7	11.5	80		68		63.9	32.4	4.93
April	66.2	19.0	54.3	12.4	77		61		Trace	Trace	8.35
May	71.4	21.9	59.4	15.2	85		65		60.8	17.4	9.30
June	77 0	25.0	63.3	17.4	86		61		2.0	1.3	10.52
July	81.0	27.2	66.4	19.1	85		64		0.2	0.1	10.31
August	81.7	27.6	68.5	20.3	85		67		Trace	Trace	9.99
September	81.0	27.2	65.7	18.7	74		53		0.0	0.0	9 86
October	71.1	21.7	60.4	15.8	80		66		7.1	3.7	6.46
November	65.5	18.6	58 1	14.5	84		78		11.75	68.5	2.61
December	61.0	16.1	50.2	10 1	73		61		166.9	37.3	5.53
Year	69.8	21 0	58.3	14.6	81		65		488.0	68 5	7.44

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1973

Total Area of Gibraltar. 1,387 acres

Area of the City 104 acres

* POPULATION

	ADULTS		CHILDREN	TOTAL
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>0-14 years Both sexes</u>	
Gibraltarians....	6511	7578	5003	19092
Other British (including families of members of HM Forces).....	1589	2501	2717	6807
Aliens.....	<u>3402</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>4028</u>
	11502	10658	7767	29927
Number of Births				536
Males				251
Females				285
Birth Rate				17.91
Number of Deaths				244
Males				114
Females				130
Death Rate				8.15
Number of Stillbirths				9
Stillbirth Rate				16.79
Infant Mortality				14
Infant Mortality Rate				26.12
Neo-Natal Mortality				14
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate				26.12
Peri-Natal Mortality				14
Peri-natal Mortality Rate				16.51

* These figures are based on the estimated population of Gibraltar on the 31 December 1973.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

There were 536 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 251 were males and 285 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 17.91 per 1,000 population, which is slightly lower than last year's figure.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1973

	St Bernard's Hospital		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside the Hospitals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	19	11	6	5		
February	13	11	14	10		
March	14	17	8	9		
April	9	17	10	7		
May	15	11	8	9		
June	18	10	5	8		
July	8	16	7	12		
August	13	22	4	6		
September	12	16	5	5		
October	18	18	12	10		
November	10	18	8	9		
December	10	17	5	11		
	159	184	92	101		

343

193

536

STILLBIRTHS

There were nine stillbirths during the year, 3 of which were females and six were males. This represents a stillbirth rate of 16.79.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

There were eight illegitimate births of which two were males and six were females. This represents 1.49 of all births, which is below the average figure for the last decade.

Date	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Illegitimate Births (as percentage of all births)
1950	15.79	24.72	3.66
1955	22.59	.20	2.8
1960	23.49	7.04	0.7
1961	17.28	10.58	0.5
1962	23.22	17.51	0.17
1963	26.43	18.36	1.25
1964	25.69	14.01	1.11
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47
1966	23.71	11.59	1.00
1967	21.16	9.26	1.11
1968	20.04	3.68	1.29
1969	19.60	5.26	1.97
1970	19.68	8.59	1.89
1971	20.70	10.10	3.54
1972	19.86	11.90	1.36
1973	17.91	16.79	1.49

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded was 244 of which 114 were males and 130 were females. This represents a crude death rate of 8.15 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS

January.....36	April.....24	July.....30	October.....10
February.....20	May.....16	August.....19	November.....20
March.....19	June.....12	September....18	December.....20
1st Quarter 75	2nd Quarter 52	3rd Quarter 67	4th Quarter 50

The majority of all deaths ie 209 or 85% occurred in persons over 55 years of age whereas 169 or 69% occurred in those over 65.

In the over 75 years old there were 96 deaths or 39% of all deaths.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Number	Percentage of Total Number
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	81 (87)	33 (36)
Cerebro vascular disease	30 (43)	12 (18)
Malignant disease	38 (38)	16 (16)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	32 (25)	13 (10)

(figures in brackets are for the year 1972)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CIVIL POPULATION DURING 1973 ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL
INTERMEDIATE LIST HIGH AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

[illegible]

As can be seen from the above table these chief causes of death accounted for 181 or 74% of all deaths.

Arterial diseases caused 99 deaths, which is 41% of all deaths. Ischaemic Heart disease was again the highest single cause of death while cerebro-vascular disease was the second commonest.

The number of people dying from malignancy was higher than last year. Nearly 26% of these were due to carcinoma of the lung.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 14 which gave an infant mortality rate of 26.12. All of these infants died within the first four weeks of birth, which represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 26.12. Of these 8 died within the first twenty-four hours of life.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

As is obvious from the foregoing, it seems to be a question of chance whether the child is stillborn or dies in the first hours of life. Hence the importance of grouping stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life as Peri-natal deaths.

The number of such deaths has been fourteen which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 16.51.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY & PERI-NATAL RATES 1945-1973

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Peri-natal Mortality
1945	16.4	33.89	-
1950	8.4	28.16	30.02
1955	5.36	18.76	25.5
1960	14.81	14.81	18.77
1961	29.41	34.75	27.03
1962	17.82	19.60	35.02
1963	28.00	35.80	41.35
1964	22.26	31.79	41.45
1965	14.73	20.62	23.56
1966	6.70	11.75	16.56
1967	16.82	18.69	22.22
1968	9.23	9.23	12.87
1969	19.74	26.93	19.64
1970	5.20	8.67	12.03
1971	18.52	25.25	26.67
1972	13.77	17.21	22.11
1973	26.12	26.12	16.51

Days	mtbs	mtbs	mtbs
0	W	W	W
3/5	mtbs	mtbs	mtbs
	W	W	W
6/8	mtbs	mtbs	mtbs
	W	W	W
9/21	mtbs	mtbs	mtbs
	W	W	W

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF DEATH FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE

Site	List No	All Ages	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65/69	70/74	75/79	80/84	85 & +
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Malignant Neoplasm of:-														
Oropharynx	146	1							1			1		
Oesophagus	150	1												
Stomach	151	2										2		
Colon	153	1					1							
Pectum and recto-sigmoid junction	154	1									1			
Liver	155	1												
Pancreas	157	2					1	1			1			
Larynx	161	1												
Lung	162	10		1		1		1	1	3	1	1	1	
Trachea & Bronchus														
Skin	173	1							1					
Breast	174	6										2		1
Cervix Uteri	182	2				1							1	
Ovaries	183	3												
Prostate	185	4							2	1				2
Bladder	188	2											1	
Garcinomatosi	199	7			1		1	1	1	1			1	
Leukaemia	204/205	1			1									
TOTAL		46		2	2	1	3	2	4	5	2	4	2	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are -

Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chickenpox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia, Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rubella, Trachomas, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal Disease.

There were 131 cases notified from the resident civil population which represents an incidence of 6.86.

All cases notified are visited by the District Public Health Inspector who investigates and advises the parents on exclusion and fumigation if the case warrants it.

In cases of tuberculosis we have an Assistant Health Visitor who works directly with the Tuberculosis Clinic. She, in close liaison with the Public Health Inspectors, arranges for all necessary investigations and public health measures.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

In 1973 we had only 6 cases notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Two of these occurred in non-residents and are not included in our statistics. These cases were diagnosed at the routine x-ray examination which is carried out on new workers entering Gibraltar. The two cases were referred back to their respective health authorities for necessary action and treatment. Of the remaining four cases, one occurred in a resident immigrant worker and we therefore only had three new cases notified during the year which is a marked improvement from previous years.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS 1935-39 and 1945-72

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence per thousand	Deaths per thousand
1935	23	15	-	0.88
1936	30	19	1.90	1.20 (#TB Officer appointed)
1937	16	14	0.8	-
Civil population evacuated during the war				
1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1955	20	2	0.76	0.08
1959	18	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	1	0.36	0.16
1961	6	2	0.27	0.09
1962	14	0	0.57	0.00
1963	6	0	0.29	0.00
1964	13	0	0.54	0.00
1965	9	1	0.35	0.04
1966	5	1	0.20	0.03
1967	17	2	0.67	0.08
1968	15	2	0.56	0.07
1969	11	0	0.39	0.00
1970	3	0	0.20	0.00
1971	13	1	0.63	0.03
1972	5	2	0.17	0.07
1973	4	-	0.14	0.00

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

There were no cases notified during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER

We had one case of typhoid and two of paratyphoid notified, these two occurred among the local civil population.

As I have previously stated the fact that enteric fever is endemic in the surrounding countries is a constant source of worry because of the possibility of an outbreak of it occurring here.

We are checking all food handlers on arrival but as they congregate frequently to and fro the danger is very real.

DYSENTERY

This year we had only two cases of bacillary dysentery notified but it is our belief that an appreciable number of cases do occur yearly and that because of their mildness are treated symptomatically and not notified.

DIPHTHERIA

There were again no cases during the year which means that we have had no cases for twelve years. Two factors are responsible for this - the greater number of children who are being immunized against the disease as also the fact that there is less contact with the hinterland.

RUBELLA

Only two cases were notified.

MEASLES

The outbreak commenced in November 1972 and continued on to January 1973.

POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases during 1973.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Our figures on these diseases must be carefully interpreted as otherwise a very erroneous picture may be deduced.

The majority of the cases, both of syphilis and gonococcal infection have been contracted away from Gibraltar.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - BY AGE AND SEX - CIVIL POPULATION 1973

Diseases		Sex	All ages	0	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 & plus
001	Typhoid Fever	Total	1					1					
		Male	-					-					
		Female	1					1					
002	Paratyphoid Fever	T	2					2					
		M	2					2					
		F	-					-					
003	Other Salmonella Infections	T	2		1	1							
		M	2		1	1							
		F	-		-	-							
004	Dysentery-bacillary	T	2				1	1					
		M	-				-	-					
		F	1				1	1					
010/012	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	T	4					1		2			1
		M	3					1		2			-
		F	1					-		-			1
033	Whooping Cough	T	12	2	2	7	1						
		M	8	1	1	5	1						
		F	4	1	1	2	-						
035	Erysipelas	T	5								4	1	
		M	1								1	-	
		F	4								3	1	
052	Chickenpox	T	7			5	2						
		M	3			3	-						
		F	4			2	2						
055	Measles	T	18	2	8	6	2						
		M	12	-	5	5	2						
		F	6	2	3	1	-						
065	Rubella	T	2		1	1							
		M	1		-	1							
		F	1		1	-							
057	Scarlet Fever	T	1			1							
		M	1			1							
		F	-			-							
072	Mumps	T	41	1	5	30	2	2	1				
		M	29	1	4	21	1	1	1				
		F	12	-	1	9	1	1	-				
090/097	Syphilis	T	8				2	3		1	1	1	
		M	6				2	3		1	-	-	
		F	2				-	-		-	1	1	
098	Gonococcal Infection	T	26				14	7	2	2	1		
		M	26				14	7	2	2	1		
		F	-				-	-	-	-	-		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY INCIDENCE
CIVIL POPULATION 1974

Cases	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	Aug	Sept	3rd Qr.	Oct	Nov	Dec	4th Qr.
001 Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002 Paratyphoid Fever	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
003 Other Salmonella I Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
004 Dysentery-bacillary	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
010/ 012 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
003 Whooping Cough	12	8	3	-	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
035 Erysipelas	5	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
052 Chickenpox	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	4
055 Measles	18	13	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
056 Rubella	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
057 Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
072 Mumps	41	1	-	1	2	-	1	4	5	15	3	1	19	6	5	4	5
090/ 097 Syphilis	8	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	3
098 Gonococcal Infection	26	-	2	2	4	1	1	5	7	3	4	2	9	3	3	-	6

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Vaccination against Smallpox

In Gibraltar we still have compulsory vaccination at the age of three months and re-vaccination at the age of twelve years in view of our geographical position.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the year were -

Primary vaccinations	-	411
Re-vaccinations	-	1380

The majority of these cases were successfully vaccinated at the first attempt, but the following is a summary of those who required subsequent attempts.

	2nd Attempt	3rd Attempt	4th Attempt
Primary vaccination.....	59	5	-
Re-vaccinations.....	25	1	-

Very few of the cases vaccinated showed any untoward reaction and these were children who developed very mild forms of generalized vaccina. They all cleared up without any special treatment.

IMMUNIZATION

This service continues to be run very successfully from the Health Department now at the Health Centre, Casemates. Considering that no propaganda other than word of mouth has been used to encourage mothers to have their children immunized the attendances are very satisfactory.

It should be noted that these statistics also include the active immunization schemes run by the Services for their families.

The only side effects to these vaccines were mild allergic reactions.

The following is a summary of the cases of primary immunization for 1973:

Type of Vaccine	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose	Booster
Antipoliomyelitis.....	417	302	250	419
Triple Antigen.....	253	199	152	-
Diphtheria & Tetanus.....	190	119	108	310
Tetanus Toxoid.....	291	154	95	34
Diphtheria Toxoid.....	2	2	-	-

ANIMAL CONTROL

The importation of dogs and cats is not allowed except direct from the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland and this, subject to certain conditions.

The dog impounder continued his activities during 1973 and 144 dogs and 388 cats were seized during the year. Five of the dogs were claimed by the owners.

The procedure following the impounding of a stray dog is that the animal is kept in the pound for seven days and if at the end of this period it is not claimed by the owner, it is painlessly destroyed. If, on the other hand, the dog is claimed, the owner is required to pay the maintenance of the animal during the time it has been kept in the pound. In the event of the animal in question being unlicensed or found not to be wearing a muzzle at the time of seizure, the matter is reported to the Police.

We should express our appreciation to the various Veterinary Surgeons of the RAVC for their advice and help during their periodic official visits to the Rock on the problems of animals generally.

We are also grateful to the RSPCA Inspectors for their hard work and co-operation, and to the Honorary Secretary of the Gibraltar Branch of the Society, for supplying the following figures about the number of dogs, cats and other animals boarded and painlessly destroyed by them during the year 1973 -

NO OF ANIMALS BOARDED AT THE RSPCA KENNELS

165 dogs, cats and other animals/or birds

NO OF ANIMALS DESTROYED

118 Dogs * - all sources road accidents,
strays, unwanted, old etc.

288 Cats +

67 Other Animals

473

* Through old age, chronically sick cases and accidents

+ Wild and accidents

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards of thirteen beds, two private rooms, a two-bedded labour ward, nursery, admission room and ante-natal clinic.

On an average there were 30 deliveries per month, the same figure as that for 1971. Mothers stay in hospital 5/6 days for a normal delivery, 8 days for forceps deliveries and 10/14 days for Caesarian sections.

Ante-natal patients were admitted for rest and treatment staying from a few days to several weeks.

Relaxation classes held by the Physiotherapist were well attended. Post natal exercises were poorly attended but written instructions were given to mothers on discharge as an encouragement.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT

		1973	1972
Total Live Births:	Males 159	165	
	Females 184	193	358
Stillbirths:	Males 6	2	
	Females 3	3	5
Neonatal deaths:		14	8
Premature births:		20	18
Twins:		5 prs	3 prs
Caesarian Sections:		7	49
Tetraemias:		18	11

Of the 343 babies born, 271 were delivered by qualified midwives attached to the Department and the remainder by the Medical Staff.

For the 12th year running there were no maternal deaths.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics were held throughout the year - in the Casemates premises until June and then in the new Health Centre at Casemates. Dr Kassam was the clinic doctor and he held weekly sessions on Thursdays. During September clinics were held twice weekly, supervised by Dr Valarino. Dr Kassam returned to Child Welfare duties in October and continues to hold a weekly session on Monday afternoons.

"Well Baby" clinics supervised by the Health Visitor were held every afternoon. Daily clinics prevent overcrowding and lead to more efficient work. Mothers have a better chance of attending the clinic - many of them have full time jobs. Children are generally left with a grandmother whilst the mother is at work. Families are still conscientious about seeing to the welfare of a young child - there are very few exceptions.

There is very little desire to breast feed babies, but there seems to be an overwhelming need in mothers to spoon feed their babies on soups and cereals at a very early age. There are many overweight babies - my department is constantly trying to educate mothers in the intricacies of a well-balanced diet. Mothers continue to give all kinds of vitamins to their children, we try to discourage this practice and tell mothers that vitamins should be prescribed by the child's doctor.

Privately run nursery schools continue to flourish; children whose home background is poor and anti-social seldom attend them. The young handicapped child who cannot attend normal school is difficult to fit into the existing system. Parental prejudice is hard to overcome.

1973 has seen a drop in home visiting due to staff illness. Social problems continue to take up a great deal of time. Broken marriages appear to be on the increase. Mothers with teenage children are worried about drug addiction and often want to confide their fears "in someone". A very serious case of child assault resulted in the child being removed from his parents and placed in the Edmund Rice Home.

PAEDIATRICIAN'S CLINICS

	1973	1972
Number of children registered....	372	345
Total Number of Attendances.....	511	483
Number of Clinics Held.....	55	56

HEALTH VISITORS' CLINICS

Number of children registered....	1019	1022
Total Number of Attendances.....	8424	8765

Age Groups of the children attending the Health Visitors' Clinics

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE-GROUP	NUMBER
1968	Reached 5 years	33
1969	4 - 5 "	90
1970	3 - 4 "	125
1971	2 - 3 "	171
1972	1 - 2 "	266
1973	0 - 1 "	334

HOME VISITING - NUMBER OF VISITS

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Primary visits, ie the first visit paid to new baby.....	391	399
To Children under one year.....	710	906
To Children over one year.....	2976	3687
Special visits, ie to problem families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request.....	104	105
Ante-natal, ie advice given to expectant mothers.....	248	218
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons	414	557
Removals -		
(i) Traced	27	32
(ii) Untraced	2	3
Number of home visits.....	3032	3809

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service is under the direction of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who is the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors. The immunization of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who also gives lectures on Health education in the schools and to Nurses.

In addition to Medical and Dental Staff, a Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors assist the Principal School Medical Officer in the day-to-day running of the service.

Mr J J Cochrane, the School Dental Surgeon, runs the School Dental Service and holds six half-day sessions in his surgery for teeth conservation etc. Dental extractions under gas or local anaesthetic are carried out at St Bernard's Hospital. Children requiring dental treatment are referred to either the private surgery or to St Bernard's Hospital, as the case may be. Treatment is free.

The cases requiring investigations and or treatment were referred to their family doctor, except in such cases where the parents stated that they normally attend the local hospital for lack of funds.

The number examined this year was 851 and the general condition of the health of the children showed an improvement on previous years.

CASES REFERRED TO THEIR OWN DOCTOR

The number referred to their own doctor was 15, all of which were suffering from some ENT complaints.

CASES REFERRED TO OTHER HOSPITAL CLINICS

These numbered 22. The majority were referred to the ENT and Orthopaedic Clinics.

CASES REFERRED TO SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC

One thousand four hundred and one were referred to the school dental clinic.

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

One hundred and seventysix of the 352 cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parents' request, were for refraction, and of these 150 had glasses prescribed. Among the eye complaints were the following cases -

Conjunctivitis.....	50 cases
Strabismus.....	10 cases
Blepharitis.....	6 cases

CLEANLINESS

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 5776

There were 186 instances of "verminous heads" but it must be noted that this number is boosted up by the number of cases which were found to be infested on more than one occasion.

HOME VISITS

The number of homes visited during the year was 296. These were directed at finding out the children's background so as to help and advise parents whose children require supportive treatment.

IMMUNIZATION

The immunization of children is carried out at the Health Centre, Casenates.

HEAF TESTS

A total of 677 schoolchildren were heaf tested with seventeen positive results. Three had previously been given BCG.

PORT HEALTH WORK

Maritime

The statutory function of the Service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 155 medical visits to ships during the year. 130 persons were landed due to illness; of these 19 seamen were landed from British ships, 107 seamen from foreign ships and 4 passengers were landed for hospitalisation. These figures do not include seamen landed from R.F.As.

31 ships called into port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice or treatment.

Cases of cholera continued to be notified by a number of countries including countries situated in the Mediterranean and West Africa, but no suspected cases arrived at Gibraltar during the year.

CARE OF THE BLIND

This section is based on the work of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The year 1973 has seen a further welcome drop in the number of those registered as blind (82) or partially sighted (8) in Gibraltar. Here it must be remembered that 'blind' does not mean the complete absence of sight but that the person is 'so blind as to be unable to undertake any occupation for which eyesight is essential' as in Britain.

(Elsewhere in this report I shall include the partially sighted with the blind)

During the year only two new registrations were made, of women aged 72 and 81, while there were six deaths, - of three men aged 47 to 75, and three women aged 73 to 88. Two blind persons left Gibraltar, including the only blind infant on our register. The youngest blind person now living on the Rock is aged 33.

Blindness in Gibraltar has always been largely a question of failing sight in age. Today there are 67 blind over 60 (11 men and 56 women) and only 23 under that age (12 men and 11 women). Although most women live longer than men no one has been able to give a satisfactory answer as to why we have five blind women to every blind man among our senior citizens, while there are only about three women to two men generally in that age group.

The number of blind or partially sighted persons in Gibraltar has in the past 20 years dropped from about 130 to the present 90, although expectation of life has increased considerably.

This improvement must be due to the greater care taken of eyesight, especially in early life. Twenty years ago many parents refused to let their children, particularly girls, wear spectacles, and few allowed any attempt to be made to correct squints while an eye could be saved.

While many families then took great care of elderly parents in their homes and even of distant relations, some old blind persons lived alone in such distressing circumstances that visitors often wondered if they would ever find them alive again.

A few blind lived in the Government hostel, first at Little Sisters of the Poor and later at Moorish Castle, but many more entered Mount Alvernia when it opened. No less than seventeen blind persons now receive the greatest care and attention in John Mackintosh Homes, 15 at Mount Alvernia and two in the Anglican Home.

The Society is constantly being pressed to help blind persons acquire better accommodation. Government tries to meet these requests, although shortage of housing is always such a pressing problem throughout Gibraltar.

At the request of the Society Government granted free medical attention to every blind person, and a higher rate of Supplementary Benefit than that given to sighted persons.

Bus companies kindly transport blind persons free of charge on production of a ticket with their portrait vouched for by the Society.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INSPECTIONS

Five thousand and twelve inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, in the course of which three thousand nine hundred and thirtythree nuisances were discovered. Appropriate action was taken and subsequently one thousand seven hundred and nineteen visits were paid to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

Nine hundred and twelve investigations were carried out at the request of the Housing Manager for the purpose of reporting on the living conditions of applicants for accommodation in Government - owned premises, or following complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons living in overcrowded homes; also two hundred and forty four to determine the fitness of apartments for subletting referred to by Service and Dockyard authorities.

Food catering establishments, ice-cream depots, and mineral water factories were inspected on ninehundred and twenty one occasions.

Deficiencies found were generally put right by verbal representations to the owners of the establishments, but official warning letters had to be served on some of the more recalcitrant.

Sixtythree underground tanks were inspected after cleansing and white-washing. Periodical samples of water were taken to ascertain fitness for human consumption and chlorination was carried out as required.

Nine visits were paid to Hairdressers and Barber shops.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were seventyone Court attendances in connection with legal proceedings instituted by the Public Health Department. These prosecutions were conducted by one of our Senior Public Health Inspectors.

Fiftynine attendances in Court were in connection with thirtysix prosecutions under the Public Health Ordinance for non-compliance with the requirements of abatement notices served, these resulted in twenty seven convictions.

One conviction was awarded for an offence against the Food and Drugs Ordinance. Another against the Labour from abroad (Accommodation) Ordinance 1971.

A total of £268 were imposed in fines and £126.60 were awarded as costs.

DRAIN TESTING

Forty one tests were carried out during 1973.

STAFF

Two Assistant Public Health Inspectors left in September to commence their Public Inspection Course.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED:

Written	56
Verbal	1682

PREMISES INSPECTED:

General inspection	64
House-to-House inspection	5012
Statutory notices served	288

NUISANCES FOUND	4138
-----------------	------

DRAIN TESTS	41
-------------	----

SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS	115
-------------------------------------	-----

UNDERGROUND WATER TANKS INSPECTED	63
-----------------------------------	----

SAMPLES OF FOOD AND DRUGS TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS	108
--	-----

VISITS OF ENQUIRY

Re Infectious Diseases	80
------------------------	----

Re Housing	912
------------	-----

To Eating Houses, Bakeries, Shops, etc	921
--	-----

To Hairdressers and Barber Shops	9
----------------------------------	---

To Factories and Workshops	23
----------------------------	----

To Premises generally to see whether nuisances reported have been abated	1719
---	------

VACCINATION NOTICES SERVED	430
----------------------------	-----

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED	76
------------------------------	----

INSPECTION OF VESSELS (Deratting Exemption Certificate)	15
--	----

DISINFECTATION AND DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES	158
---	-----

DISINFECTATION AND DISINFESTATION

All premises where cases of acute infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected with Formalin.

The Police ambulances were disinfected as required following the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease.

Many premises, mainly kitchens and shops, were disinfested for cockroaches and other vermin. The latest modern insecticide and equipment were used and discretion exercised as to the use of non-toxic materials where food is prepared or stored.

Private dwellings, Government premises and accumulations in open areas were also done as required.

Articles disinfected either by steam or formaldehyde gas, are described in the following table under the head Disinfection.

DISINFECTION

Details of work done at the disinfecting Station during 1973.

Month	Beds and Mattresses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheet	Sundries	Totals
January	-	2	3	-	15	19
February	2	3	1	-	3	9
March	-	2	3	-	14	19
April	1	2	2	-	15	20
May	1	3	5	2	17	28
June	-	-	-	-	12	12
July	1	2	-	2	12	17
August	3	3	-	-	13	19
September	1	2	2	-	11	16
October	6	2	2	1	6	17
November	-	-	-	-	8	8
December	-	-	-	-	6	6
TOTAL	15	21	17	5	132	190

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Identification: 114 samples of mosquito larvae from various localities were examined for identification and the following varieties were found --

106 samples..... Culex pipiens
8 " Theobaldia longerolata

Mosquito control was kept up throughout the year and a close liaison was maintained with the Services' Hygienists.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1973

MONTHS	VISITS PAID TO PREMISES	BREEDING PLACES FOUND		TOTAL
		North District	South District	
January	124	2	-	2
February	128	-	3	3
March	209	4	3	7
April	190	1	6	7
May	148	4	21	25
June	174	2	28	30
July	117	9	7	16
August	59	7	-	7
September	85	2	3	5
October	78	3	1	4
November	94	-	-	-
December	87	-	-	-
TOTAL	1493	34	72	106

Breeding places found consisted mainly of -

Street gullies iron drums galvanised iron water tanks storm water drains etc.

RODENT CONTROL

The measures adopted in recent years for the extermination and repression of this pest were continued during the year under review with very favourable results.

The poisons at present being used are warfarin, zinc phosphide, arsenious oxide and alpha choralose. Flouroacteamide 1081 was also obtained, primarily for baiting sewers. On these, the most popular, as also the safest, is warfarin. It has not got the short acute knock down action of the other four, but has certainly proved to be a most effective poison for rodents. It is supplied free to members of the public for ordinary treatments. Complaints received are investigated at once and the best treatment to be applied, either by the complainant himself, or by the Rodent Department's team is decided.

Excluding the number of rodents killed privately, an estimated kill of 551 is recorded from treatments carried out by the Rodent Section of the Public Health Department.

Under Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations vessels are inspected, as required, for the presence of rat and Deratting Exemption Certificates are issued when appropriate. Fifteen vessels were inspected and fifteen certificates issued during 1973.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1973

No of Premises	Sewers	Prebait Laid	Poison baits Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
171	1115	4887	4340	959	16	0	63	551

Amount of Warfarin issued518 lbs

Carcasses examined in the Laboratories..... 4

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

PUBLIC MARKETS

General maintenance work was kept up throughout the year.

FOOD

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

MEAT

All supplies of frozen beef, pork, veal, mutton and offal were imported from Argentine, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Kenya, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and New Zealand.

40638 lbs of Koshner meat were imported from Morocco and 85536 lbs of fresh meat from the United Kingdom, this represents a considerable increase from previous years.

POULTRY

This is mostly imported frozen but some fresh poultry was also available throughout the year.

FISH

With the exception of small consignments brought in by local fishing boats, all fish was imported from Morocco.

EGGS

Adequate supplies have been imported from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Holland.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables were imported from Morocco and other European countries including Great Britain.

MILK

Sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles, as also UHT milk were imported from the United Kingdom and other approved countries. However, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

GROCERIES

Groceries imported from the United Kingdom and other countries have been adequate, and generally of satisfactory quality.

SLAUGHTERING

There is one slaughterhouse in Gibraltar situated in the Upper Rock. Adjoining this slaughterhouse are the piggeries, which house some 200 pigs.

Forty-seven pigs with a total weight of 6718 lbs were slaughtered during 1973. These were duly inspected (ante mortem and post mortem) by the Public Health Inspectors and passed as fit for human consumption with the exception of one pig weighing 108 lbs which was found unfit for human consumption and duly condemned.

ICE CREAM

All premises where ice-cream is sold must be registered with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible. Twenty-four samples were taken and examined bacteriologically in the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of ice-cream manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain and Italy were also imported regularly. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers, and subject to the same sanitary requirements as those produced locally. Soft ice-cream is also finding an increasing market in Gibraltar, this being sold both at establishments and from mobile units.

EATING HOUSES - CONFECTIONERIES AND CAFES

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture or preservation of food products as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets, etc., must be registered with the Government.

Food catering establishments were inspected regularly by the Department's Inspectors, in the course of which advice was given to the owners on food hygiene and on all matters concerning the storing handling and preparation of food destined for human consumption.

SAMPLING

The various samples taken under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1973 are classified in the following table -

	Total	Official Samples		Informal Samples	
		Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Mineral Water	7			7	
Cooked Tripe	1			1	
Sterilized Milk	3			3	
Spanish sausages	3			3	
Soft Ice Cream	24			24	
Jam	4			4	
Cold Beef	1			1	
Margarine	5			5	
Marmalade	2			2	
Cold Chicken	1			1	
Ice Cream	1			1	
Soft drinks	14			14	
Tinned Mushrooms	1			1	
* Tinned Fruits	7			7	
Mayonaise	1			1	
Cheese	1			1	
Bread	2			2	
Cereals	4			4	
Cold Turkey	1			1	
Coleslaw	2			2	
Goats Milk Cheese	1			1	
Eggs	3			3	
Cochineal	1			1	
Strawberry Flavouring	1			1	
* Beer	4	4			
Powdered Milk	1			1	
Chutney	1			1	

* Note: 1 Tin of strawberries was short-weight
2 Beers were short measures

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD 1973

Cheese	2607 lbs
Ham	2805 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Luncheon Ham	14 lbs 5 ozs
Tinned Ham	254 lbs
Pork Ham	76 lbs
Parma Ham	45 lbs
Pressed Ham	644 lbs
Gammon	17 lbs
Salami	317 lbs
Sausages	430 lbs
Spanish sausages	13 lbs
Luncheon Meat (Mortadella)	260 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Liver Paste	34 lbs
Corned beef	44 lbs
Pork	187 lbs
Roast Pork	81 lbs
Beef	119 lbs
Pork Loins	12 lbs
Pig	1 (102) lbs
Pigs Kidneys	70 lbs
Chickens	618 lbs
Turkeys	10 lbs
Ducks	23 lbs
Margarine	24 tubs x 8 ozs
Margarine	216 lbs
Butter	4312 lbs
Milk	6729 litres
Milk (Powdered)	383 lbs
Steak & Kidney pies	1452 lbs
Ice Cream	15 gallons
"	2200 bricks
"	340 blocks
Coconuts	532
Fish (frozen)	142 lbs
Fish (fresh)	5933 lbs
Scampi	200 lbs
Oysters	100 lbs
Fruit Juice	275 cartons
Lemon drink	334 x $\frac{1}{2}$ gal botts
Chocolates	5460 bars
"	30 lbs
Confectionery	40 lbs
Potato Crisps	2000 pkts
Chewing Gum	400 pcs
Powdered glucose	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Baby food	86 tins
Dairy cakes	5952
Cakes	3362 lbs
Eggs	5320 doz
Vegetables	5833 lbs
Fruit	23350 lbs
Potatoes	411730 lbs

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORIES

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST--ANALYST
GIBRALTAR

One hundred and four thousand, two hundred and sixty seven investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1973. This shows some increase (4,157) over the previous year.

The Laboratories are responsible for all the investigations for the Civil population of the nature of Pathology, Public Health and Analysis of samples in accordance with the Foods and Drugs Ordinance.

Work in the new laboratory at St Bernard's Hospital is nearing completion and will be ready for occupation in the new year. The new premises will provide a much needed expansion in working space.

In the role of a Yellow Fever Immunization Centre recognised by the World Health Organisation, one hundred and thirty persons were vaccinated and issued with International Certificates.

The tables in pages 39 to 43 show a breakdown of the work done in the Laboratories during the year.

The Technical Staff has two vacancies in the grade of Technical Assistant caused by two female officers leaving the Service for domestic reasons. It is hoped to replace them in the near future.

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>BLOOD</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL -- Rbcs., Wbcs., differential counts, absolute values, platelets, reticu- locytes, colour index, fragility of Rbcs, L.E. cells, bleeding, coagulation and prothrombin time ratio, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, packed cell volume, blood films, foetal cells, PAS NAP Feulgen reaction and Malaria Parasites, Marrow biopsies.	19932	8112		28044
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY -- Determination of urea, glucose, calcium, uric acid, cholesterol, acid and alkaline phosphatase, glucose tolerance curves, total protein, albumin, globulin, A/G ratio, Van den Bergh reaction, bilirubin- tinnel and zinc sulphate turbidity and flocculation, Schumm's test, Pyruvic and Glutanic transaminases, lactic dehydrogenase serum iron and foetal iron binding, capacity, glucose, creatine, creatinine, Congo red test, phosphorus, Bromsulphthalein test, salicylates and barbiturates and fibrinogen.	10698	3240		12938
(3) SEROLOGY -- Wassermann Reaction, Kahn Test, VDRL flocculation test, Gynococcal complement fixation test, Weil Felix and slide agglutination tests cold agglutinations, Paul Bunnell test for heterophil antibodies, Latex R.A. Test, C Reaction Protein Anti-streptolysin test.	3587	1304		4891
(4) TRANSFUSION -- ABO grouping, Rhesus factor, genotyping, cross-matching, Direct and Indirect Coomb's test for incomplete antibodies, Detection and titration of antibodies, sub-grouping	4327	101		4428
(5) ELECTROLYTES -- Sodium, Potassium, Chlorides and Bicarbonate Determination	1756	16		1772
(6) ELECTROPHORESIS -- Paper Chromatography	50	5		55

INV STICATIONS	st Bernard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Cells and cytological differential counts	118	0		118
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Determination of total proteins, albumin, globulin, sugar, urea, chlorides and LDH Nonne Apelt, Wassermann Reaction and Langis Colloidal gold Curve	110	0		110
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Neisseria Meningitidis and other organisms	50	0		50
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - Ziehl-Neilsen stain for Myco Tuber- culosis and Gram's Stain for N Meningitidis & other organisms	109	0		109
HYSTO-PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION - on specimens removed at surgical and post-mortem. Macro and microscopical examination	721	5		726
SMEARS FOR CYTOLOGY - Malignancy, Papanicolau & other stains	228	30		258
BACTERIOLOGY - (1) Culture for Salmonella group and other organisms	186	1504		1690
(2) Swabs - Pus - Cultures and sensitivities for Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Myco Tuberculosis, N. Gonorrhoeae and other micro organisms	1043	3840		4883
(3) Direct examination - Ziehl-Nielsen stain for Myco tuberculosis, Gram's stain for N Gonorrhoeae, other organisms and Leishman's Stain	5326	75		5401
<u>SPUTA</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Malignant cells, elastic fibres, fungi and others	782	25		807
(2) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco Tuberculosis and other organisms.	676	481		1157
(3) DIRECT EXAMINATION - Ziehl Neilsen stain for acid-fast bacilli, Gram's stain for other organisms and sensitivities for same	4264	1096		5360

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>FAECES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Rbcs, Leucocytes, epithelial cells, fatty acid crystals, food residues, ova, cysts amoebae, parasites includ- ing flagellates & foreign bodies	371	220		591
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Occult blood, stercobilin, urobilino- gen, diastase & fats estimation	222	87		307
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Salmonell, Shigella & other pathogens, Organisms isolated from cultures from miscellaneous sources for sensitivity to various antibiotics	3433	1072		4505
<u>ASCITES, PLEURAL AND SYNOVIAL FLUIDS</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Cells and differential counts, malignant cells	46	0		46
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Specific gravity, Rivalta's Test and Proteins	35	0		35
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for acid-fast bacilli & other organisms	221	0		221
<u>GASTRIC LAVAGE</u>				
For Myco Tuberculosis, salicylates barbiturates & other drugs or poisons	42	0		42
<u>GASTRIC CONTENTS</u>				
(1) BIOCHEMISTRY - Fractional, alcohol & histamine test meals. Presence of pus, altered blood, RBCs mucus, bile and pH	116	0		116
<u>URINES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Microscopical of deposit for cells, crystals, casts etc.	2970	620		3590
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Acetone, Albumin, glucose, osazone test, bile salts & pigments, blood & derivatives calcium, chlorides, diastase, ascorbic acid, zylose, pH, reaction, specific gravity urea, phosphates, uric acid, porphyrins Bence-Jones Proteins, Keto & Reto- genis steroids, VMA & 5HIAA	2890	1876		4766

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for E.Coli, Myco Tuberculo- sis and other organisms and sensitivities	12449	750		13199
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - For myco tuberculosis	37	5		42
(5) PREGNANCY TEST - Human choriomic Gonadotropin	449	289		738
(6) CALCULI - Biochemical composition of.	10	2		12
<u>DARK GROUND ILLUMINATION</u>				
For presence of Treponema Pallidum in venereal sores/chancres	14	5		19
<u>URETHRAL DISCHARGE</u>				
For N Gonorrhoeae and sensitivities	297	45		342
<u>SEMINAL FLUID</u>				
Spermatozoa count, mobility morphology etc.	116	35		151
<u>HAIR AND SKIN SCRAPINGS</u>				
Fungi	68	8		76
<u>RATS</u>				
Evidence of plague	0	7		7
<u>YELLOW FEVER INOCULATIONS</u>		130		
<u>DOMICILIARY</u>		468		468

INVESTIGATIONS	St Bernard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>FOODS & DRUGS</u>				
<u>WATER</u>				
(1) BACTERIOLOGY - 48 hrs culture @ 44°C for Escherichia Coli	253		232	485
(2) CHEMICAL - Determination of chlorides, free chlorides pH value, total solids, temporary, permanent and total hardness, alkalinity, ammonia salts & other metals and radicles and examination for contamination & adulteration	282		272	554
<u>LEMONADES AND SOFT DRINKS</u>				
Bacterial examination including E.Coli				
<u>FOOD STUFFS ETC</u>				
Ice-creams: Methylene Blue Reduction Test and chemical analysis fat contents, types of fat, solid etc.				
Fresh, Evaporated & Condensed milk (tinned carton & frozen) including sterilised & U.H.T. Long Life milks.				
(1) CULTURE FOR ORGANISMS (2) METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST (3) CHEMICAL: Determination of fat, total solids, non-fatty solids, specific gravity, additives & for sterility.			556	556
<u>OTHER FOOD STUFFS INCLUDING</u>				
Eggs, cheese, bread butter, margarine jams, corned-beef, sausages, mayonnaise, Yoghurt and canned meats for adultera- tion. Fruit juices, soft drinks etc for artificial sweeteners & preserva- tive. Miscellaneous foods for analysis for nature, substance & quality & veri- fication of claims on labels. Insects & parts for Identification & Classification & examination of food- stuffs for insect infestation.				
GRAND TOTAL:			104,267	

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL REPORT

I ADMINISTRATION

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of:

Hospital Services, Specialised Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals, (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources); Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service; Port and Airport Health Service; Public Health Inspection and Laboratories.

A Group Practice Medical Scheme was introduced in July 1973. The Scheme enables registered persons and their dependants to obtain medical treatment in Government surgeries or in their homes if they are unable to attend the surgeries. The fee for attendance at the surgeries is 20 pence. The fee for house visits is 50 pence during normal hours and 75 pence outside these hours. Persons who are included in the District Medical Scheme obtain treatment free of charge.

Gibraltar is to have a reciprocal health services with Britain as from 1st January 1974.

Under this Agreement Citizens of the United Kingdom temporarily resident in Gibraltar shall be entitled to health care in Gibraltar on the same conditions as citizens of Gibraltar. Citizens of Gibraltar temporarily resident in the United Kingdom shall be entitled to health care in the United Kingdom on the same conditions as the people of the United Kingdom.

The agreement shall not apply to persons who go from one country to the other for the express purpose of benefiting from the agreement, except that, where a citizen of Gibraltar is in need of hospital care for which adequate facilities do not exist in Gibraltar he shall receive that hospital care in the United Kingdom on the same conditions as people of the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the new Agreement a British Subject ordinarily resident in Gibraltar is entitled to use the Government's medical services and will be charged the same fees as a Gibraltarian.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends and the Albert Ferrary Trust, contributed in no small measure to the welfare of the patients with gifts in cash and in kind. A number of other gifts and donations were also received from other sectors of the community.

Mr L L Bromley, FRCS, Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit, Dr Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist and Dr K Granville Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist from St Mary's Hospital, Paddington and Mr Henry Shaw FRCS, Ear, Nose & Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and where necessary to operate.

Thirty seven patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year. As usual, the majority of these went to the Royal Marsden Hospital and to St Mary's Hospital, London.

The Emergency Dispensary Service consisting of a small dispensary at St Bernard's Hospital staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary, at which the public could have prescriptions obtained after hours dispensed on payment, continued to meet the needs of the community.

II STAFF

There were 79 nurses in training. Twenty-seven of these entered the Service during the year and attended a one months course of pre-nursing orientation and adaptation.

Seven passed one part of the Intermediate and fifteen passed both parts of the Intermediate.

Nine nurses did the Senior course and seven entered and passed the Final examination and were promoted to Staff Nurses.

Two nurses were sent for training to the United Kingdom during the year under review under Government Sponsorship.

The following changes in the medical staff took place during the year -

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Dr James Wilson, 15 January
 Surg Lt Alan Bray, 15 January
 Dr Keith Sweetman, 26 March
 Dr Diane Sins, 16 May
 Dr John James Meenan, 20 June
 Dr Jon Parker, 13 July
 Dr Robert K Hurst, 30 July
 Dr Paul Ciclitira, 3 August
 Dr Edward H Davies, 7 September
 Dr David Wood, 15 October
 Dr Richard Miller, 1 December
 Dr Albert Soler, 1 December
 Dr James F O'Mahony, 31 December

LEFT THE SERVICE

Dr L Peralta, 30 April
 Dr C Bishop, 5 June
 Surg Lt A Bray, 31 July
 Dr James Wilson, 2 August
 Dr John James Meenan, 31 August
 Dr A Bacarese Hamilton, 5 September
 Dr S Peskett, 27 September
 Dr R Valarino, 30 September
 Dr Edward H Davies, 30 September
 Dr Joseph Gardiner, 18 November
 Dr David Wood, 14 December

III LEGISLATION

The Medical & Health Ordinance came into effect in March 1973. This Ordinance consolidates the legislation relating to Medical and Dental Practitioners, Pharmacists, Nurses Midwives and Hospitals, previously contained in the following Ordinances:

Hospital Ordinance (Cap. 72)
 Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance (Cap. 102)
 Midwives Ordinance (Cap. 107)
 Nurses Registration Ordinance (Cap. 114); and
 Certain provisions of the Pharmacy and Medicine Ordinance
 (Cap. 125)

and provides for the rationalisation of various Boards in order to reduce their number.

The Misuse of Drugs Ordinance dated 20 March 1973 made new provision with respect to dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs and related matters and repealed the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

The following Legal Notices were published on the 21 June 1973 under the powers conferred on the Governor under Sections 68 and 69 of the Medical and Health Ordinance; No 67 of 1973 which set out the duties of the Management Board established under Section 4 of the Ordinance; No 68 of 1973 which set out the composition of the Health Committee established under Section 69 of the Ordinance; and No 69 of 1973 which set out the composition and duties of the Medical Committee established under Section 69 of the Ordinance.

The Group Practice Medical Scheme Ordinance, which came into effect on the 2 July 1973, established the Scheme referred to above.

The Labour from Abroad (Accommodation): (Amendment) Rules dated 5 July 1973 set out the amenities to be provided in accommodation let for the use of workmen.

IV FINANCIAL

Fees are payable in accordance with the Hospitals (Fees & Charges) Rules, but in the case of "entitled persons" ie

- (a) British subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar;
- (b) Gibraltarians resident in the Campo Area;
- (c) Aliens working and residing in Gibraltar under permits of residence, their wives and children under 21 if also resident;

the in-patient fees are related to family size and family income. The scale of fees payable by "entitled persons" ranges from 5p to 50p and out-patients pay a fee of 20p for each consultation. The issue of free medicines to out-patients is also related to family size and family income. No charge is made for medicines to any in-patient, but patients in Private Rooms, "non-entitled persons" in general wards and "entitled persons" in general wards whose family income exceeds £25 per week, have to pay additional charges for Operation, Anaesthesia, Accouchement, etc.

V DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE

The District Medical Service is now incorporated in the Group Practice Medical Scheme. Group Practice Medical Scheme Doctors and a team of District Nurses see District Patients at the Health Centre and attend to domiciliary cases whenever necessary. Treatment, including hospital treatment medicines and any surgical appliances that District patients may need, are provided free of charge. GPMS also provides medical attention required by the residents of the John Mackintosh Homes for the aged.

VI HOSPITALS

(1) ST BERNARD'S HOSPITAL

St Bernard's Hospital, with 182 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and planes calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and In-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section, a ward for elderly sick patients and a small isolation unit.

The number of beds is made up as follows -

Napier Ward (Male Surgical).....	23
Godley Ward (Female Surgical).....	23
Don Ward (Geriatric).....	18
Children's Ward.....	19
Maternity Block.....	15
John Ward (Male Medical).....	29
Victoria Ward (Female Medical).....	25
Intensive Care Unit.....	3
Recovery Unit,,.....	5
Private Corridor.....	17
	<hr/>
Total	182

The following table shows in-patient statistics for the year under review compared with 1972

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Total daily bed counts:	42530	44170
Average number of patients per day	117	121
Average length of stay (days)	12.5	13
Number of admissions:	3415	3497
Number of deaths:	170	173

One thousand three hundred and twentyseven operations were performed in the major operating theatre during the year, as against 1284 in 1972.

The break-down of operations was as follows:

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
General Surgery	550	460
Gynaecology	212	254
Urology	88	99
Orthopaedic	246	189
Thoracic	18	15
ENT	137	193
Dental	38	34
Ophthalmic	36	39
Neurology	2	1

OUT PATIENTS DEPARTMENT

The Out-patients Department provides a twenty-four hour Accident and Emergencies Service.

The Blood Department is a self-contained department, responsible for a Central Syringe Service and Central Sterile Supply Department. They all work in close liaison with the Out-patient Department.

Dental Clinics continued to be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, for extractions only, under Gas and Oxygen or local anaesthetic.

The clinics for diseases of the eye are held daily and an Ear Nose and Throat Clinic is held once a week.

In addition to patients attended at the regular Ophthalmic clinics, patients suffering from domestic and industrial accidents were also seen. A small number of children suffering from squint are given Orthoptic treatment twice weekly.

The total number of patients seen during the year was as follows -

Adults, new patients	1746
Adults, old patients	1087
Prescription for glasses given	824
Domestic and Industrial	1025
Children, new patients	498
Children, old patients	205
Prescription for glasses	2096

During the year a total of 40 major and 60 intermediate operations were performed.

Minor operations are not included in this report.

An Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic is held approximately every three months by Mr Shaw, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant from the United Kingdom. The number of patients seen at this Clinic is given under the Out-patient statistics.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

The statistics for the year were as follows -

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Number of patients examined	8831	8172
Gastro Intestinal examinations	288	288
Biliary examinations	245	283
Renal examinations	102	107
Abdominal investigations	630	672
Pregnancy investigations	35	39
Thoracic investigations	5010	4779
Extremities investigations	1758	1720
Cranial investigations	651	652
Spinal investigations	588	751
Tomography examinations	28	25
Bronchography examinations	11	8
Cases requiring X-Ray control in the Operating Theatre	24	20
Cases requiring X-ray with mobile unit in Wards	205	147
Cases X-rayed after normal working hours including week-ends and Bank Holidays	199	325
Films used	13631	14206
Units	18409	84891
Private patients examined	2626	-

Dr Oscar Craig, the Consultant Radiologist, paid four visits during the year.

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

The Department was quite busy throughout the year and both in-patients and out-patients have benefitted greatly from the various forms of treatment.

Consultant orthopaedic and fracture clinics are held weekly in the Department.

Treatments given during the year were as follows -

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Total number of in-patients treated	3473	2525
Total number of in-patients	560	438
Total number of out-patient treated	11585	13776
Total number of out-patients	1712	1519

CLINICS

Fracture Clinic - patients	137
Old patients Physiotherapy Clinic	905
New patients Physiotherapy Clinic	637

SPEECH THERAPY DEPARTMENT

This department came into operation again in January 1973 under the sole care of Miss Ruth Prestwich :

Attendances: Children	1409
Adults	365
Sessions Held	405

Daily Appointments - up to 13 are made, but this varied according to type of patient.

Average number of patients per month:	Children	33
	Adults	6

Total number of patients during the year:	Children	55
	Adults	20

Total discharged:	Children	14
	Adults	16
	Forces Children	8
	Discharges to UK	2

SCHOOL VISITS:

Average 10 - 12 per month. Attendances fell during school holidays.

HEARING TESTS: About 6 were carried out.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

Treatment for venereal diseases is available, and under the terms of the International Agreement, merchant seamen or any other visitor of all nationalities can attend treatment free of charge at any time of the day.

(2) K G V PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

K G V Hospital is the only Psychiatric Unit in Gibraltar. It has a capacity of 60 beds. Like the other Hospital in the Department it caters principally for the resident civilian community and passengers and members of crews of ships visiting Gibraltar, but patients from the armed forces and British Subjects residing in neighbouring countries are also admitted. Admission is subject to the same administrative conditions as applied to the other Hospital in the Department.

The Occupational Therapy Department forms an integral part of the Unit and although it provides occupational and diversional therapy for patients in the other Hospital who may require it, the bulk of its work is concerned with patients from the Psychiatric Unit some 20 of whom attend the Department twice daily. More details of this Department will be found further on.

An out-patient clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon, with the Superintendent, Dr C M Montegriffo in attendance, who also holds a clinic at St Bernard's Hospital every Friday morning. He also attends the in-patients in the Unit every morning, and answers emergency calls.

A welfare and district service is very efficiently run by the Mental Welfare Officer, Mr M Ruiz, whose office is housed at the Medical Health Centre. His duties consist of attending all clinics, to be on call at all hours of the day and night when his services are required by the Hospital, Doctors, Police and relatives of discharged and out-patients. He visits patients at their homes, his office and places of work. Working in conjunction with the Superintendent he has been able to find jobs and accommodation for patients during the course of the year. Due to his work a large proportion of discharged and out-patients are able to live a compatible life with the community. The work of the Mental Welfare Officer has proved very profitable in the field of Welfare and District Service and is reaping rewarding results.

Dr Granville Grossman, the Consultant Psychiatrist, visits the Unit on 4 occasions during the year. He examines in-patients and also holds out-patient clinics in consultation with the Superintendent.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Patients attended football matches, went to a local cinema, the annual fair and similar outings accompanied by members of the Staff. During the Summer they were taken to the beach and for walks around the Alameda Gardens. Annual parties were given on St Joseph's Day and on Christmas Day.

As in previous years, members of the Jewish Hospital Committee supplied cakes for high teas and distributed sweets and also cigarettes to all the patients at all their Feast Days. Each patient received a Christmas present from the Red Cross, and a present each from the Matron at the Christmas Party.

During the course of the year, Messrs Sacconne and Speed Ltd on several occasions supplied a fairly large quantity of cigarettes for the patients.

Patients attended Holy Mass at the nearby St Joseph's Chapel as well as at the Hospital Chapel on Christmas Day.

LEAGUE OF HOSPITAL FRIENDS - This organization has given great satisfaction to both the patients and the Staff, with their help and support during the course of the year. To enumerate all their work and activities would be an endless task, but to mention just a few they consisted of supplying cakes and soft drinks at monthly parties where sweets and cigarettes were also distributed to all patients, during these parties they supplied music and partners for the patients to dance and at times life entertainment. Their gifts have included, footrests, pictures, curtains, etc. They also presented each patient with a gift on Christmas Day.

Mr Restano also from the League of Hospital Friends visited the Unit almost every Friday and with the help of several young ladies who accompanied him, distributed sweets and cigarettes to all the patients.

Some anonymous organizations also presented the patients with some kind of gifts and some donated cash for the Unit.

To all its benefactors who presented the Hospital with gifts in cash and in kind and to those who gave their services free to organize recreational activities for the patients the Department is greatly indebted.

IN-PATIENTS STATISTICS

The following table shows the in-patients statistics for the year under review :-

Average number of patients per day	54
Number of admissions during the year	145
Number of discharges	117
Number of deaths	6
Informal patients (Section 4)	34
Patients for treatment (Section 6)	17
Certified patients	3

8 patients had courses of electro-Convulsive-Therapy receiving a total of 42 shocks in all.

DISEASES TREATED

Epilepsy	1
General Paralysis of the Insane	3
Schizophrenia	12
Paranoid Schizophrenia	10
Manic-Depressive	2
Senile Dementia	10
Oligophrenia	8
Alcoholism	4
Agitated Melancholia	1
Acute Depressive State	3

OUT PATIENTS STATISTICS

The total number of attendances at the out-patients clinic in the Unit was 1159.

12 patients received courses of Electro-Convulsive-Therapy having a total of 66 shocks in all.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

As previously stated 20 patients attend this Department daily, and under the supervision of Miss B Bruzon they perform many types of work. These consists of cane work, tapestry, water colour painting drawing, making pictures and framing them, etc. this is done in the mornings and mostly by the male patients. The females are engaged in sewing, knitting and the making of gauze swabs for the Operating Theatre. In the afternoons they usually tackle the unfinished jobs from the morning and finish the day playing games. The patients spend from 9am to 12 mid-day and from 1 to 5 pm daily from Monday to Friday every week except on Public Holidays.

OUT PATIENT STATISTICS

Clinic	Days Held	Attending Doctor	Number of	
			Attendances 1973	1972
Special Preparatory	Tuesday mornings	General Doctor	260	258
Medical	Wednesday mornings	Dr J J Giraldi	399	449
Psychiatric	Friday mornings	Dr C M Montegriffo	184	198
Dental	Monday Wednesday & Friday afternoons	Mr J J Cochrane	1824	2376
General Surgical	Wednesday & Friday afternoons	Mr D J Toomey	2958	2463
Employment Test	Every morning	General Doctor	839	-
Ante Natal Booking	Wednesday mornings	-	372	-
Board Clinic Insurance	Saturday mornings	-	45	-
Ear Nose & Throat	Monday afternoons	Mr H Shaw Mr D J Toomey	841	809
Gynaecological Clinic	Thursday mornings	Mr J Gardiner Mr Butler Mr Lambert	776	810
General Medical	Friday afternoons	General Doctor	964	976
Diabetic	Tuesday afternoons	General Doctor	936	970
Fracture	Friday afternoons	Surg Capt E H Murchison	166	344
Morning Clinic	Morning to Saturday mornings	General Doctor	2547	5483
Orthopaedic	Monday & Tuesday afternoons	Surg Capt E H Murchison	860	1949
Accidents & Emergencies	Daily	-	8685	10265
Ophthalmic Clinic	Monday to Saturday	Dr C Suarez	2236	1991

